

SUPT. F. AMRINE OUSTED FROM OFFICE

Superintendent of Hutchinson Reformatory School Must Go.

State Board of Corrections Finds Him Guilty

OF 3 CHARGES AGAINST HIM

Violating Quarantine on Milk and of Insubordination.

Ouster to Take Effect Today and Successor Appointed.

J. N. HERR OF BARBER CO.

Board Defines Position in Its Decision.

Goes Into Details in the Matter of Insubordination.

M. F. Amrine, superintendent of the state reformatory at Hutchinson, was removed for cause by the state board of corrections at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, following the finding on the part of the board that charges of official misconduct against him were substantiated. The order of the board removing him from his office is effective today.

Amrine was found guilty on three counts of charges made against him by S. S. Graybill, state livestock commissioner. In each of the three counts the board found him guilty, and gave their reasons for the action taken. The first count charged with the quarantine, in that he fed prisoners with milk from tubercular cattle. The second was similar. The third charged insubordination and failure to observe and follow the orders of the board.

In summing up its decision the board found that Amrine's presence as an officer at the state institution was likely to cause trouble inasmuch as he is utterly out of harmony with the other officers with whom he has to deal.

The findings of the board are as follows:

Charge 1: Willful violation of the state law.

The specifications in this charge state that M. F. Amrine as superintendent of the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson, did feed to prisoners in said reformatory milk from cows under quarantine for tuberculosis, contrary to and against the specific orders of the live stock sanitary commission, thereby violating the laws of the state.

The evidence shows conclusively that the milk from the quarantined herd was fed for five days to the inmates of the institution. Mr. Amrine himself admitting that it had been fed three days, while the steward's testimony shows that it had been used for five days.

In defense of his action, Mr. Amrine produced a letter from the state board of health, stating that milk heated to a certain temperature killed all germs; hence, did not transmit disease. The letter, however, did not give him authority to use the milk, but simply stated under what conditions it might, in the opinion of the board of health, be used without bad effects to the consumer.

The testimony further showed that the milk was bottled for five days, but as to the other two days there was no information as to whether it was boiled or used as it came from the cows, and only developed the fact that the milk was bottled.

Charge 2 was covered fully by the evidence in charge one; hence the verdict is covered as specified in the verdict of charge 1.

Charge 3—Insubordination. It was admitted by Mr. Amrine, under oath, that all the instructions received from the board in regard to the quarantine, was in the letter of June 5th, which was received by him and signed by W. L. Brown, of this board, at that time treasurer, in the absence of Mr. Morgan, acting chairman. The letter is as follows:

Lansing, Kansas, June 5th, 1913.

Mr. M. F. Amrine, Supt., Hutchinson, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—Mr. Graybill informs me that 34 of our cows have been condemned, and recommends the disposal of all of our milk stock. It sold now the money would have to be turned into the treasury, and for that reason I have arranged with him to quarantine the bunch, till I can get home and straighten the matter out. I think it is the best way to handle it, and it is to co-operate with him in the quarantine, and hold the matters as they are at present until you and I can talk it over.

W. L. BROWN, Treasurer.

The fact being admitted by Mr. Amrine that he broke the quarantine law, and thereby violated the orders of a majority of the board of control, verdict but guilty as charged.

Further, as set out by the specifications, and more serious in the judgment of the board, are Superintendent Amrine's numerous interviews with the newspapers, and his disposition to stir up strife and discord. This has had the effect of disorganizing the institution to such an extent that the discipline of the inmates has been weakened, reaching such lengths as to lead them to conspire to do the superintendent bodily harm. In proof of this we cite his own interview, which he identified under oath, in which he says in substance that the institution is demoralized, and charges that the condition is brought about by the activity of the live stock sanitary department. In further proof it



J. N. Herr, Representative from Barber County, who was appointed Superintendent of the Hutchinson Reformatory today by State Board of Corrections to Succeed M. F. Amrine, Ousted From Office.

became necessary (and it was done upon the recommendation of Mr. Amrine at the June meeting of the board) to transfer five of the young men serving sentences at the reformatory for minor offenses, to the penitentiary at Lansing, in order to protect Mr. Amrine as superintendent, and to maintain the discipline of the institution. Three others have been transferred later for the same reason. Heretofore it has not been the practice to transfer prisoners from Hutchinson to Lansing, except upon the request of the parties serving time at one institution, but preferring the other.

In the opinion of this board the evidence clearly shows that the institution is in a demoralized condition and rapidly growing worse, and that, for the good of the said institution, the inmates and public policy, a change be made in superintendents. While the board is not passing upon other charges and specifications brought in this action, it believes that those enumerated are sufficient to justify the action of this board in the removal of M. F. Amrine, and the placing in charge of a new superintendent, who can bring order out of chaos, restore the discipline of the institution, and carry out the intention of the legislature which established this humane institution for the purpose of up-building good citizenship, and restoring to the state the inmates of the penitentiary who have committed minor offenses.

The disorganization of an institution is one of the great matters whose responsibility rests on this board, and evidence in this case hereby shown that existing conditions as stated above were brought about by Superintendent Amrine. The board finds that the same conditions exist in the reformatory at Hutchinson, and the placing in charge of a new superintendent, who can bring order out of chaos, restore the discipline of the institution, and carry out the intention of the legislature which established this humane institution for the purpose of up-building good citizenship, and restoring to the state the inmates of the penitentiary who have committed minor offenses.

It is therefore hereby ordered, that he, and he hereby is removed from his position as superintendent of the said industrial reformatory at Hutchinson, Kansas, said removal effective at once.

J. N. HERR APPOINTED.

J. N. Herr of Barber county was today appointed superintendent of the Hutchinson school by the board. Herr was chairman of the ways and means committee of the house of last winter and served as a member from Barber county two years ago.

Allen Temporary Head.

The board today wired Richard Allen, assistant at the Hutchinson school, to act as temporary superintendent until Herr could assume his duties, which will probably be next Wednesday.

STOOD FASCINATE

Sight of On-Rushing Train Dazed Negro Porter.

He Failed to Throw Switch—Trains Clash Head-On.

Macon, July 26.—Two engineers, one fireman and one passenger were injured, probably not fatally, and one negro train porter was killed at the collision of two passenger trains at Macon, Ga., near here today in a head-on collision of Southern railway passenger trains. The dead porter, apparently paralyzed or fascinated by the speed of an oncoming train, failed to throw a switch that might have averted the collision and killed a standing one and died in the wreck. All the injured were taken to an Atlanta hospital.

ASKS THE GOVERNORS.

Kansas Executive Invites Them to Transmississippi Congress.

The governors of all the states, particularly the executives of the states west of the Mississippi river, were invited today by Governor Hodges to attend the Transmississippi Congress, convening at Wichita October 21, next.

In a letter addressed to the governors Governor Hodges asks that they be on hand particularly Wednesday and Thursday, October 23 and 24, respectively, to discuss state and national importance regarding state and national legislation to be discussed, and may be presented to the congress. The Kansas executive promises a warm welcome to Kansas, and entertainment befitting the state.

APPEAL FOR AD MUNICIPAL GAS WORK ALL NIGHT

Two Thousand Foreigners, Mostly Women, Fear Chinese.

Ask for Naval Guard, but Government Does Not Act.

SECESSIONISTS ARE LOSING

Defeat of Southern Troops at Shanghai Dampens Ardor.

Many Sympathizers Will Remain Passive.

Hankow, China, July 26.—Urgent appeals were received today from the foreigners residing in Kiating, for a naval guard. There were over 2,000 of them there, mostly women and children. The authorities have not yet taken any action. The northern forces, according to a dispatch from A. Kleuk Kiang, started a general advance yesterday and the rebels retreated before them in confusion. A column of northern soldiers crossed the Yang Tse Kiang and captured Oliphant Island, from which position the rebels were shelling the forts.

Southern sympathizers have been defeated at Shanghai. The defeat of the southern revolutionary troops at Shanghai seems to have dampened the ardor of the people of the province of Fo-Kien who sympathize strongly with the rebel movement, but now seem inclined to remain passive unless the southerners achieve an important military success.

War is generally deprecated but there is a small minority of the more hot-headed element which clamors for redress of the grievances.

When some of the military were withdrawn from this city on Sunday, a detachment of Japanese marines was ordered ashore. In the foreign colonies here the general opinion prevailed that the landing of the marines was unnecessary. A strict censorship has been imposed on outgoing telegrams as well as upon the newspapers.

The five-colored republican flag continues to float over the municipal government office, but the flagstaff is now flying at half-mast. Many of the Christian missionaries have been recalled from the inner districts owing to the possibilities of outbreak.

Northern Forces Win Victory.

St. Petersburg, July 26.—A dispatch from Shanghai says it is officially announced there that the city of Su-chow has fallen into the hands of the northern forces and the garrisons of the forts at Wu-sung also have joined them.

WARNING IGNORED

Heat and Smoke in Factory Was Not Investigated.

Was Detected Half Hour Before Fire Discovered.

Binghamton, July 26.—A new trend has been given to the cause of the fatal fire in the factory of the Binghamton Clothing company by the evidence offered by Mrs. Whitney, one of the employees who had been called attention to the unusual heat in the building at once and smelled smoke at 2 o'clock and called attention of the girls to it. The flames were discovered at 2:20. This would sustain the theory that fire started in a large number of rags stored in the basement. The search of the bodies has ended, the last being found outside the ruins beneath a pile of debris.

It is expected that two other bodies will be identified this afternoon and that the identification of the remainder will never be known.

In an effort to make a fire escape from the rear wall of the factory was the feature of the testimony at the coroner's inquest this morning. A young man employee testified that he heard a fire alarm bell ring at 2 o'clock and that others might have escaped if their feet had not been welded to the iron rungs.

TO BE COOLER SUNDAY

River is Lower Than at Any Time Since August, 1904.

Warm weather returned today, but tonight and Sunday it will be slightly cooler. According to the forecast from Washington. The wind is blowing at the rate of 12 miles an hour from the south.

The river is the lowest today that it has been at any time since August 1904, when the record was started by the government weather bureau. The stage is 3.9 feet. The forecaster lost out in his guess for Friday night and today; showers were predicted. Now there is nothing but fair weather in sight according to the same "authority."

The hourly readings:

7 o'clock.....75	10 o'clock.....84
8 o'clock.....78	11 o'clock.....83
9 o'clock.....80	12 o'clock.....82

Vice President at Moose Meeting.

Washington, July 26.—Vice President Marshall will be the guest of the Loyal Order of Moose at a banquet here tonight. He was expected to reach the city at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The vice president will deliver the dedicatory address tomorrow morning at an industrial school established by the order near Aurora. He will leave here Sunday afternoon for Washington.

GOV. HODGES CALLS CONFERENCE OF KANSAS MAYORS.

To Take Some Action on the Gas Situation.

MAY BE A SPECIAL SESSION

To Pass Enabling Act for Cities of Kansas.

Mayor Cofran Strongly Endorses the Movement.

Municipal ownership of gas, of which Mayor R. L. Cofran is strongly in favor, will be discussed at a special meeting of Kansas mayors and city attorneys called by Governor Hodges at Representative hall, Wednesday, July 30, at noon. The announcement, received by Mayor Cofran this morning, caused considerable interest in municipal circles. The governor's office mailed 200 right letters Friday evening to various Kansas cities that consume natural gas.

The governor's message refers to the public utilities declaration that no arrangements are being made to provide gas for next winter. It invites the cities' consideration of the practicability of taking over and operating the necessary gas properties.

Mayor Cofran is in favor of the proposition. "We will do all in our power to advance the idea of municipal ownership," said the mayor this morning. "I consider it a strong factor in the betterment of the capital city. I am in favor of it if it can be accomplished. We want it. Can we get it? That's the stumbling block. I am not ready to make a detailed statement until I have investigated the matter more thoroughly."

The Governor's Letter.

Governor Hodges's epistle followed Judge Marshall's opinion, filed Thursday with the clerk of the federal court. The cities of the state of Kansas Natural Gas company are directed to discontinue the order of the Kansas public utilities commission. Judge Marshall declared that the writ issued by Henderson Martin, chairman of the utilities commission, directing the gas companies to extend their pipes to new fields in Oklahoma was not founded upon law.

The opinion meant that the receivers of the Kansas Natural Gas company could not be compelled to provide adequate gas supply for the thousands of consumers in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

Following is the copy of the telegram sent by the governor, who is out of town, and received by Mayor Cofran today:

"The chairman of the public utilities commission advises me that no arrangements are being made to provide gas for next winter and suggests that I ask the cities whether it is practical for them to take over and operate the necessary gas properties. I have decided to call a meeting of the mayors and city attorneys at the representative hall, Topeka, Wednesday, July 30, at noon. Do not fail to be present.—George H. Hodges, governor."

The Cities Concerned.

The cities affected by the gas situation, and that will have part in any conference that may be called, are as follows: Independence, Mound Valley, Caney, Liberty, Oswego, Scammon, Cherokee, Galena, Thayer, Colony, Richmond, Ottawa, Wellsville, Gardner, Lenexa, Rosedale, Baldwin, Lawrence, Tonganoxie, Topeka, Shawnee, Leavenworth, Altamont, Columbus, Wren, Pittsburg, Parsons, Fort Scott, Welda, Princeton, Le Loup, Edgerton, Olathe, Merriam, Kansas City, Topeka, Oakland, Leavenworth and Leavenworth.

May Be Special Session.

A possibility that Topeka may be called upon to vote bonds for the purchase of the local gas plant is in prospect in view of the developments in the gas situation. State officers today advised that a special session may be deemed the only solution of the vexing problem at present staring them in the face, and the special session merely will be for the purpose of authorizing the city to take over the plant and condemn the various plants and buy them either for the municipal distribution of natural gas or the manufacture and distribution of artificial gas.

In an effort to make a fire escape from the rear wall of the factory was the feature of the testimony at the coroner's inquest this morning. A young man employee testified that he heard a fire alarm bell ring at 2 o'clock and that others might have escaped if their feet had not been welded to the iron rungs.

FIVE LIGHTNING BOLTS

Same House Struck Five Times in One Hour is Wrecked.

Fort Smith, July 26.—In an electrical storm last night the home of J. W. Baxter of Fayetteville, a member of the state legislature, was struck by lightning five times within an hour. The first bolt knocked a chimney from the roof. The second entered through a telephone and knocked Baxter unconscious. He had hardly been revived before the third knocked his wife senseless. The fourth stunned his mother, and the fifth knocked the house from the foundation.

Weather Forecast for Kansas.

For tonight and Sunday, cooler tonight, but not much change.

WORK ALL NIGHT

Mediators, Railroad Men and Trainmen in Conferences.

Railroad Managers Routed Out of Bed, Busy Till Morn.

ON VERGE OF SETTLEMENT

Agreement Between Railways and Trainmen Nearly Reached.

Difference Over Question When Increased Wages Begin.

New York, July 26.—The eastern railroad today withdrew their demand that their grievances against the employees should be considered by the federal board appointed to arbitrate the demand for better wages and working conditions made by conductors and trainmen.

New York, July 26.—A series of rapid fire conferences between the federal mediators and the railroad men and the conductors and trainmen ended early today brought the question of arbitration between the railroads and the employees to the verge of a settlement.

The conferees got only a few hours sleep and when they resumed work this morning it was hoped that the end of the day both sides would agree upon what matters shall be laid before the board of arbitration for a final decision. Some of the railroad managers got out of bed last night to answer a call from the mediators, and although it was nearly midnight when this meeting was over, the railroad managers were then called in for a conference which lasted well into the morning. The inference was that these evidences showed that the mediators were trying to complete their labors before the end of the week. The principal questions that remain, it was said, was upon which the new wage scale demanded by the conductors and trainmen shall become effective, provided the industry with the clerk of the federal court. The new scale to take effect May 1, last. The railroads believe that it should not become effective until January 1, 1914.

The conductors and trainmen announced the names of their representatives on the board of arbitration this afternoon. They are Lucius E. Henderson, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, vice president of the Order of Railway conductors, and Daniel L. Cease of Cleveland, Ohio, editor and manager of the "Railway Trainmen," the official organ of the trainmen's organization.

MAYHALL'S STORY

Says He Killed His Wife in Self Defense.

Declares She Was Trying to Poison Him.

Ira Mayhall, sick and burning after drinking a bottle of carbolic acid, today confessed the murder of his wife, who died Friday afternoon at Stormont hospital. Mayhall was taken from the hospital, where he created a scene this morning, and confined in a padded cell at the county jail. The murderer made his confession to County Attorney W. E. Atchison but was obliged to stop several times because of the fire in his throat, and drained numberless glasses of water.

Mayhall swore his wife had been attempting to poison him for months; that she neglected him and her children for another man.

Mayhall said he was preparing to give his wife poison in his coffee. Mayhall said this afternoon, "in order to place me in an insane asylum. When I killed her I was nearly eaten up by the poison she had given me."

Mayhall's story was stated with an account of the home troubles he had suffered in Argentina. He said that several leading physicians there had pronounced him sane after his wife had died. He said that he was a piece of steel while working in the steel works at Argentina and said that he had been in his right mind all his life.

Mrs. Ferris spent most of the time at our house," Mayhall said, "because my wife had a foolish notion that I was going to hurt her. She was there every morning just before I killed my wife. She left about 20 minutes before it all happened. I saw a hammer under the curtain and I thought she was going to pick it up and kill me with it. She made me move in that direction and I picked up the hammer and rushed for her. As I did so I shouted, 'I am going to kill you.' Those were the only words that passed between us before she died. As soon as I did it I opened my suit case and took out a bottle of carbolic acid and drank most of it. By that time there was a knock on the door and I saw some one on her while trying to drink it all. Then I rushed out and did not remember anything until I woke up this morning at the hospital."

Mayhall said he was preparing to leave his wife and had packed his trunk to go. He said that she was making him some coffee but that he refused it because he feared there was some more poison in it. He said that she became angry at this and he killed her in self defense.

"She was not raising the children up right," Mayhall said, "and I believe that I did right. After I was standing over her dead body, I had a clear conscience and believed that it was the best for the children. She taught them to look upon me as a crazy man or a snake."

Mayhall appeared perfectly sane while he talked and did not falter on any statement. He showed no emotion as he told of the actual killing. He is a tall man with a good physique. His face and throat are red where the acid had done its work. His tongue was white and he had to sit on his couch during most of the testimony.

He said that he spent the night before the murder with his sister, Mrs. S. G. Mayhall.

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RESENTS INQUIRY

Mexican Ambassador Angry Because He Was Investigated.

Secret Report by Special Emisary Is Given President.

NATURE OF REPORT WITHHELD

Japanese Favor Using Mexican Situation to Own Advantage.

No Immediate Change of Administration Policy Expected.

Tokio, July 26.—Some of the leading newspapers today accuse the Japanese cabinet of lack of diplomatic adroitness in the negotiations connected with the California alien land ownership legislation. They urge that advantage should be taken of Mexico's friendliness in order to further Japan's case. At the same time they question the sincerity of the United States. M. Hashimoto, vice minister of commerce, made the following statement today in connection with Japanese participation in the Panama exposition:

"The authorities understand it is reasonable for Japanese merchants to refuse to exhibit at the Panama Pacific exposition, owing to their natural resentment against the land ownership bill, but such participation would be to the advantage of the Japanese government. The Japanese government hopes that the nation will send as many exhibits as possible."

Washington, July 26.—Secretary Bryan, the foreign relations committee today the administration would make no immediate change in enforcing the neutrality law against the armaments of Mexico. This indicates that President Wilson will continue to refuse to issue export permits to both the Huerta and constitutional factions.

Washington, July 26.—Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, on his arrival here for conference on the Mexican situation, today the administration would make no immediate change in enforcing the neutrality law against the armaments of Mexico. This indicates that President Wilson will continue to refuse to issue export permits to both the Huerta and constitutional factions.

The ambassador described his treatment by President Wilson as courteous in every respect, except the sending of separate agents to investigate the conditions in Mexico. He severely criticized the administration's policy of sending separate agents to investigate the conditions in Mexico. He severely criticized the administration's policy of sending separate agents to investigate the conditions in Mexico.

The ambassador said he had every disposition to carry out the wishes of the president and Secretary Bryan, but, however, he looked upon it as impossible because the Mexican federal government would not entertain such a suggestion.

"Venturing on dangerous seas," he added, "as venturing on dangerous seas."

Vehement Criticism of Madero Family.

Mr. Wilson was vehement in his criticism of the constitutionalists and the Madero family.

The ambassador, "have maintained a paid bureau in Washington to poison the public mind. As to the rebels, there is no help in deciphering the code, where there is an organized government. Elsewhere there are bandits."

The ambassador was asked about Coahuila where Governor Carranza is in charge of the constitutional case.

"There are bandits in Coahuila, too," he answered. "I don't mean to say that Carranza is a bandit, but I believe he is a bandit. He is a bandit who has to allow them to loot, and they therefore become bandits."

Mr. Wilson suggested that hardly any one in Washington really understood the Mexican situation and the characteristics of Latin people.

"Dribblings of Mere Children."

"Some of the proposals have been heard," he remarked, "sound like the dribblings of mere children. For instance, the proposal to have foreign powers from Central and South America act with us in mediating the trouble in Mexico. Why, that would be an overthrow of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and the Mexicans would resent that interference."

John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American union. Mr. Barrett and I are personal friends, and I have great respect for him, but I don't think much of that suggestion."

The ambassador met Mrs. Henry Lane Wilson and her two sons who had just arrived from New York. He said soon he would finish his conference here.

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NOT THE REAL ONE

Thousands Appear to Have Bought MoundDay's Contracts

Believing They Were Getting Into the Big Trust.

People Showed a Remarkable Anxiety to Invest.

In Kansas There Are Said to Be 16,000 Purchasers.

That investors bought land contracts from Don A. MoundDay under the belief that they were buying an interest in the real estate of the big sugar trust, the American Sugar company, is the latest contention of the government in its criminal case against MoundDay and his wife.

Don A. MoundDay put into execution an apparently clever idea when he gave the Oklahoma and New Mexican sugar companies the same name—especially when the name he adopted for his corporations was one similar if not identical to that worn by the big sugar trust which was for a time under investigation by the government for dodging duties at port. New evidence obtained by the government in its case against MoundDay and his wife on a charge of fraudulent use of the mails, shows that on certain and sundry occasions he posed as one of the men under fire in the sugar trust and—much as the public may hate the trusts—the information he conveyed never proved a hindrance in the sale of land contracts.

Out in the state where people knew nothing of the sugar trust except as they read of the investigations in the newspapers, MoundDay posed as a man of means and his prominence increased, according to an affidavit which has been obtained by the government. The government was rushing its inspectors to New York to gain information regarding the alleged frauds of the sugar trust, and the government was talking to MoundDay as to have conceived his clever plan.

The Topeka man, according to the government, was a man who had people that he was one of the men interested in the big New York sugar corporation. Then he followed up his strategy with the assertion that the sugar trust was interested in the sugar trust, having organized a land department, had placed him at its head. Immediately the farmer or business man with whom MoundDay was talking became interested. Surely the trusts were an evil and a menace to civilization—but here was a chance to get in on the big floor with the big American sugar trust. And when MoundDay courteously offered to let the victim in, there was a clamor for standing room.

Sold to 16,000 Kansans.

In a statement made to a State Journal representative before the arrest of MoundDay and his wife by the government, A. B. Quinton, as MoundDay's attorney, stated that there were 16,000 persons in Kansas who had bought contracts in the American Sugar Manufacturing & Refining company. The statement was made by Quinton when the State Journal asked regarding the similarity of the names of the New Mexican land contracts in the American Sugar Manufacturing & Refining company. For, in his land selling project, MoundDay in reality sold land contracts in an Oklahoma corporation, but was also interested in a New Mexican corporation which bore the same name. No contracts in the New Mexican company were sold, but many prominent Kansans were interested in the New Mexican company. There are 16,000 people in Kansas who have bought the land contracts in the American Sugar Manufacturing & Refining company. The statement was made by Quinton, "and about every one of them has seen the land personally and is satisfied with his deal. The New Mexican company never sold land, but never advertised land for sale. The Oklahoma company, which bears the same name, has sold the contracts through its land department."

That statement was made several days ago. It was in itself a clear defense of any charge of wrong doing on the part of Topeka men who had become interested in the sugar company organized under the name of New Mexican land contracts. The tangle when trouble broke over the heads of MoundDay and his wife for their operations under the Oklahoma law.

Yet the wide acquaintance and reputation of MoundDay and his wife in the New Mexican company made it comparatively easy for MoundDay and his agents to sell their contracts. It is claimed that a letter written by John R. Mulvane, Topeka's well known banker, was used by MoundDay in the sale of land and brought signatures to many contracts. It is also claimed, the Mulvane letter was written many months ago as a complimentary letter to the character of Mrs. MoundDay. Only the initials "L. D. W. MoundDay" were given in the letter. And now, if the

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TODAY'S GAMES.

- Western.
- Wichita at Tulsa, clear.
- Topeka at Lincoln, clear.
- Sioux City at St. Joseph, clear.
- Omaha at Des Moines, clear.
- Boston at Chicago, clear.
- Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, clear.
- Brooklyn at Cincinnati, clear.
- New York at St. Louis, cloudy.
- St. Paul at Minneapolis, clear.
- Chicago at Boston, clear.
- St. Louis at Washington, (2) clear.
- Detroit at Philadelphia, clear.
- Cleveland at New York, clear.
- Association.
- Kansas City at Milwaukee, clear.
- St. Paul at Minneapolis, clear.
- Columbus at Indianapolis, clear.
- Louisville at Toledo, clear.